

LABOR CLARION

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Stockton Independent Locks Out Employees And Installs "Scabs"

Swooping down upon the peaceful city of Stockton like a devouring pest of locusts, a gang of "rat" printers recruited in southern California slums and "flop houses" was installed in the office of the Stockton "Independent" on Saturday last to take the jobs of the local printers.

Without a moment's warning the composing room employees of the newspaper were paid off on Friday night, March 31, and each one was informed that his services were no longer required. There was no intimation that a conference with the union was desirable or that there was a demand for arbitration of any question in dispute between the union and the employers.

It is understood here that the Stockton printers had agreed to two reductions in wages within a comparatively short time, and had refused to accept a third cut. Although the Typographical Union has been committed to a policy of arbitration in case of the failure of the union and employers to come to an agreement, it is stated that no opportunity was given by the publishers of the "Independent" to arrange for that plan of avoiding a break.

A Prearranged Lockout

For some time past there have been herded in San Francisco hotels some scores of "rat" printers assembled in Los Angeles and other sections and brought to San Francisco ostensibly by newspapers of central California with the object of making a general assault upon the Typographical Union. A number of these were deflected to Stockton last week, while the remainder are awaiting instructions to proceed to other newspaper composing rooms where the publishers have been unsuccessful in beating down wages to pre-war levels. In some instances the demands of the employers have been so extreme as to appear fantastic in view of the effort being made by the new national administration to rehabilitate industry and maintain wages. Not only were wage cuts demanded, but increase in the number of hours per day were insisted upon, despite the fact that scarcely a newspaper printed in this locality has dissented from the general plan of the administration, Congress and industrial leaders for putting the unemployed to work by a general reduction in hours of labor.

Looks Like Work of Bankers

There is evidence that the banks, or at least some of them, are behind the assault on the Typographical Union. It is known that pressure was brought by bankers on some local firms within recent months to compel debtors to reduce their overhead by cutting the wages of employees, and it is even asserted that loans were refused in some cases until this policy was inaugurated. The widespread demand for wage cuts in the printing industry, coupled with the assembling of strike-breakers in this city, where they are housed in luxurious hotels, confirms the belief that financial institutions are backing the tremendous expense involved.

Evidently the renewed onslaught upon wages since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, just as his program for rehabilitating industry had been

announced, has aroused the fighting spirit of the new chief executive.

The most flagrant offenders in this respect have been the motion picture industry and the theatrical interests, which likewise launched a concerted assault upon the wages of the amusement crafts and allied trades, in some instances demands being made for reductions of 50 and 60 per cent. In many cases these demands came in the form of court orders in receivership cases, and in spite of the fact that the existing wages were prescribed by contract.

Status of Picture Industry

A Washington correspondent relates that the President, aroused by the announced 50 per cent pay cut in the picture industry, called up Will Hays, "czar" of picturedom, and asked what he meant by his action. Hays explained that it was necessary to reduce the high salaries in the picture industry, and in order to reach them "the little fellows" had to be reduced also. Roosevelt is said to have informed Hays that the wage cuts, coming so soon after publication of White House plans, did not fit in with the promised "new deal."

But the picture industry is not the only offender against the plan to inaugurate the President's program. Newspapers which have supported the "new deal" in double-leaded editorials proclaiming their loyalty to Rooseveltian ideals have shamelessly refused to shape their own industrial policy to square with their admonitions to other employers. Not content with demanding unreasonably deep cuts in wages, they have purposely endeavored to impose conditions which in effect would amount to abandonment of their unions by the printing craftsmen. Such demands, at a time when a large percentage of these workers are unemployed and are being supported mainly through self-imposed sacrifices of their employed fellows, are calculated to arouse the resentment of the unions, and create the impression that these employers are taking advantage of the depression to destroy their organizations.

Paying Taxes to Aid Importation of "Scabs"

The unwarranted inauguration of industrial warfare in the printing industry by importing "rats" and strike-breakers to hold as a club over the heads of the supposedly defenseless unions has a special significance at this time to every member of the community into which they are introduced. The displacement of local employees, a large percentage of them taxpayers, and many of them home owners, will add to the local unemployment relief lists. Heretofore the printing trades unions of the Bay district have carried on local relief for unemployed members that has kept the wolf from the doors of hundreds. These will be compelled to seek relief from public sources and the list will be augmented by the men displaced.

How do the taxpayers of San Francisco and the Bay district view the spectacle of importation of outside "scab" labor while the relief lists are burdened with names of thousands of local residents unable to obtain employment and forced to rely on the community for the necessities of life?

UNION HAT FOR FIRST LADY

Members of the Chicago local of Millinery Workers have sent a 100 per cent union-made hat to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. This new style will be known as the "Eleanor."

Unearth Few Frauds Among Beneficiaries Of City Relief Fund

As a result of a check-up made by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Relief, in accordance with the rules of eligibility for relief, which provide that no one having a bank deposit of over \$100 may be a beneficiary of the city's funds, 18,800 names have been sent to the banks and 13,500 have been reported on.

Up to March 25 about 1600 names were returned as those of persons having bank accounts, and about 1300 of these had deposits of less than \$100 and were entitled to relief. Three hundred and fifteen had deposits in excess of \$100.

"In justice to the many thousands who have been compelled by adverse circumstances to resort to public aid it should be said that the investigation indicates that deliberate and intentional imposition on the public has not been either widespread or common," says Judge M. C. Sloss, chairman of the Advisory Committee, in a public statement. The following additional statement was made public Tuesday last by the Advisory Committee:

"1. The investigation of all recipients of relief, in order to ascertain whether they were possessed of bank deposits in excess of the maximum of \$100 allowed by the rules, began in September of last year and was instituted on the initiative of the relief administration itself.

Co-operation of Banks

"2. The investigation necessitated the co-operation of over 100 banks and branches in San Francisco. This co-operation has been freely given, but the large volume of necessary clerical work required several months' time.

"3. Any recipient who appears to have received relief to which he was not entitled should be, and has been, immediately removed from the relief lists.

"4. All such persons are required to refund the value of the relief extended.

"5. The action to be taken with respect to criminal prosecution or publication of names of persons who have received relief improperly is determined, in each case, in accordance with the best interests of the community, having in mind (a) the protection of the public and the public funds from imposition; (b) the purpose and attitude of the recipient of relief; and (c) the social values and interests which would be affected by wholesale and indiscriminate prosecutions and publications of names.

Fraudulent Claimants Prosecuted

"6. Where the circumstances of a particular case, as disclosed by a study of all the facts, show a willful and persistent purpose to defraud, the offender is rigorously prosecuted.

"7. Where prompt adjustment is made, based on the value of relief improperly received, the question of recommending further action is determined by the committee, on the report of the director, in accordance with the policies outlined above."

DRIVE AGAINST COOPERS

It is stated that St. Louis beer-barrel manufacturers have launched an "open shop" drive.

Minimum Wage Law For Bay State Women A Pronounced Failure

The recommendatory minimum wage law for women and girls in Massachusetts, with publicity as its only weapon against low-wage employers, has broken down, according to a statement issued by Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries.

Commissioner Smith referred to the low wages paid girl workers in Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence and other cities, despite minimum wage decrees, as justifying more drastic legislation.

He told of factories where employers paid all of their employees less than \$10 a week. In two men's shirt factories investigated in February of this year 61.3 per cent of the women and girls were earning less than \$8, contrasted with 45.6 per cent who were below this figure a year ago. In one factory investigators found employers paying less than \$6 for a full week's work.

The "Inexperienced" Worker

"When an extensive study was made of establishments in February, 1932, miserable wage conditions were uncovered," Commissioner Smith said. "It was claimed by many of the manufacturers at that time that these wages were the result of the workers' inexperience and would be corrected as the employees acquired more skill. Present facts do not bear out this pious hope.

"Wages such as are being paid in factories of this type are degrading to the worker, insufficient to provide a decent standard of living, and ruinous to the better class of employers in the state who are obliged to compete with these firms and are still trying to maintain decent wages.

Employees on Charity Lists

"Our recommendatory law in Massachusetts has worked on the whole pretty well with the high-grade employer. It is a joke to the operator of the sweatshop. There is good evidence for believ-

ing that employees in some of our sweatshops are obliged to receive charitable aid, the community thus subsidizing the employer's wages. This is grossly unfair competition to bring against the manufacturer who is striving hard to pay his employees enough to live on."

To remedy in part the starvation wages paid thousands of women and girls in Massachusetts, Commissioner Smith recommended a mandatory minimum wage law with penalties enforced by law against employers who violate minimum wage decrees and the prompt enactment of the bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Conroy of Fall River, which would require the labeling of goods made in Massachusetts sweatshops.

DENOUNCE SALES TAX

Four bills in the Iowa State Legislature providing for a gross income tax and a gross sales tax were vigorously condemned by the Iowa Co-operative Legislative Council composed of farmers and trade unionists, meeting at Des Moines. A statement issued by the council declared that the purpose of both measures is to burden the wage earners and farmers with a tax to operate the state government.

WOMEN'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW

A decision which looks like an attempt to nullify the Colorado eight-hour law for women was made in Denver by James N. Sabin, a justice of the peace, who held that the law must be "wilfully" violated before an employer can be punished.

La Guardia Declares Jobs For All Are Only Salvation For Republic

"If the republic is to be saved it is imperative that we provide the means for every willing man and woman to find employment," former Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York declared in an address at Yale University under the direction of the Public Committee of Labor Legislation, says a dispatch from New Haven, Conn.

"A government that has the power to close every bank in the United States and prevent people from getting their money has the power to regulate industry in its relation to human necessities," he added.

Indicting American business for lack of social vision and asserting charity only aggravates present troubles, La Guardia continued:

"American industry and commerce today find themselves helpless and financially ruined by reason of their technical efficiency, progress and daring, coupled with an unpardonable lack of vision, indifference and a selfish neglect of the social and economic conditions.

"Economic principles of yesterday are as obsolete as the ox cart. Private or public charity, temporary relief, are not the solution to the problem. They ultimately aggravate the situation."

Labor Pledges Aid To Oppressed Jews

American labor's protest against the persecution of Jews in Germany under the Hitler regime was voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a great protest mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, under the direction of the American Jewish Congress. The meeting was one of many held throughout the nation to protest against the ill-treatment of Germany's Jewish population by Hitler's Nazi followers.

Mr. Green scored the Hitler dictatorship in strong terms, declaring it was founded on a basis of hate and passion, and warned that the people of the United States will neither "tolerate nor condone" the persecution of the Jewish race. He pledged labor's moral and economic support to the German Jews and added:

"We will render every assistance possible and do all that lies within our power to bring an end to the campaign of persecution which was so unjustifiably launched against the Jewish people of Germany.

U. S. Always Aids Oppressed

"The government of the United States has always responded to the cry for help from oppressed people. Where human suffering prevails, caused by flood, famine, pestilence or war, the ministering hand of the United States government has been extended in a helpful and practical way. In like manner when autocracy or dictatorship has laid its hand upon helpless people and particularly helpless minorities our great government has discreetly and diplomatically exerted its influence to stop and stay the persecution and oppression.

"We can rest assured it will not fail us now. President Roosevelt, a great humanitarian, inspired by American ideals and American principles, will guard and protect the interests of all American citizens of the Jewish race in Germany and will bring to bear the great moral influence of this republic upon the distressing situation in Germany to the end that persecution and oppression of the Jewish people will cease.

Appeal to World Conscience

"Our appeal is to the heart and conscience of the world. Let those who officially speak for Germany be advised that the people of our beloved land will neither tolerate nor condone the persecution of the people of a noble race, who through all the centuries of recorded time, have made a distinct contribution to the advancement of the moral, spiritual and intellectual well-being of the human race. It is in this spirit and in this purpose I join with you in this most extraordinary and impressive meeting."

New York Charitable Association Sets 90-Year Record For Relief

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor spent \$2,471,000 for all its activities in 1932, the largest amount ever spent in any one of the ninety years of its existence. Cornelius N. Bliss, president, said in a letter to contributors.

Nearly three out of every four families applying to the organization for help in 1932 never had been known to any relief agency before, Bliss said. In the fiscal year ended last September there were 32,533 applications to the association for relief. This was an increase of 382 per cent over the fiscal year 1929.

In 1932 there were 9330 families under continuous care of the association's family welfare department. The families were entirely destitute. The total expenditures for immediate relief rose from \$342,036 to \$1,286,168 in 1932.

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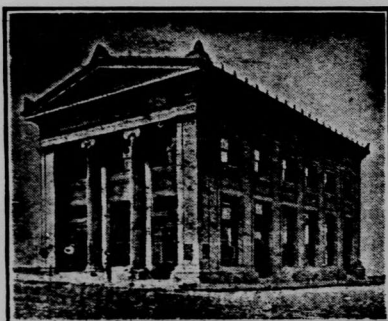
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Presidential Order Reducing Pensions

Exercising the authority conferred upon him by the recently enacted "economy" bill, President Roosevelt issued an order, effective April 1, reducing pensions and benefits heretofore received by veterans of various wars to the extent of \$400,000,000 a year. The order provides in brief as follows:

Payment of pensions authorized to veterans disabled by disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active service.

Rates to be paid for service connected disabilities are: 10 per cent disabled, \$8 a month; 25 per cent, \$20; 50 per cent, \$40; 75 per cent, \$60; 100 per cent, \$80. These are 20 per cent reductions.

Pensions authorized to widows, children and dependent parents of veterans who died from disease or injuries incurred or aggravated in line of duty in active service. Rates continue as at present.

Payments authorized for non-service connected disabilities and deaths of veterans who served ninety days in the Spanish-American war, Boxer rebellion, Philippine insurrection and world war, provided disability was total and not due to personal misconduct.

Latter allowance will not be made to unmarried person with income of more than \$1000 a year or to any married person or one with minor children whose income exceeds \$2500.

Pensions of widows and children of Spanish-American war veterans cut 50 per cent.

Excludes peace-time veterans from domiciliary care.

Limits sharply emergency officers' pensions.

NO DEPRESSION FOR STOCKHOLDERS

The annual report of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year 1932, as made public by the State Railroad Commission, shows gross income of \$21,914,318.24, compared with \$23,614,248.33 in 1931; net earnings were \$16,902,706.57, compared with \$18,350,880.64 in 1931; dividends paid on common and preferred stock, \$17,555,000, compared to an equal sum in 1931; balance for common stock and surplus, \$11,982,706.57, compared with \$13,430,880.64; net earnings per share on common stock, \$6.64, compared with \$7.44. There are outstanding 1,805,000 shares of common stock, of a par value of \$100.

FOLGER IN CHARGE

James A. Folger, former president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, who served last year as colonel in the Community Chest campaign, has been appointed vice-chairman of the geographic divisions, and will be in charge of down town divisions in the next campaign, according to Raymond M. Alvord, chairman of the campaign committee.

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ABOLISHED

By order of the Secretary of Labor, the United States employment service in the State of Pennsylvania was abolished on March 31. Organized two years ago under the supervision of State Director Lewis G. Hines and Assistant Director Edna R. Carroll, employment service work was carried on throughout the entire state through offices maintained in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton by the service and in fourteen offices in conjunction with the Department of Labor and industry which the service helped to maintain.

MOONEY THANKS WORKERS

The decision made by Judge Louis H. Ward that Tom Mooney should have a new trial April 26 on an indictment pending since 1916 was hailed by Tom as the greatest victory in the history of his case. Mooney thanked the "millions of workers and friends of labor in California, the United States and the whole world for their insistent demands" for his freedom. "The incessant protests of the great masses of workers and other friends have kept my case alive and thus laid the basis for the legal decision to bring me into court," he said.

SHORTER WORK-WEEK FOR WOMEN

Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey has announced his support of a forty-four-hour work-week law for women in industry, in a letter to Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Women in industry and mercantile establishments now work fifty-four hours per week in New Jersey.

GOOD NEWS FROM FILMLAND

Columbia Pictures Corporation of New York announced on Monday last that effective immediately all salaries affected by wage reductions instituted last March 4 have been reinstated.

Child Labor Amendment Gains In Amazing Change of Sentiment

The Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified by the Ohio legislature last week. This makes ten states which have ratified.

The Child Labor Amendment was submitted to the states by Congress in 1924, and no time limit was fixed for its ratification. The change in public sentiment on this question since 1924 is amazing. Twenty-five states rejected it at a comparatively early date. One of these, North Dakota, has reversed its action and ratified the amendment, and efforts are being made to get other states to do the same.

Resolutions for ratification are pending in nine states, including Minnesota, where it has been passed by one house of the legislature.

The Southern cotton mill owners carried on an intensive campaign against the amendment.

Outline Program for Attack on Depression

Plans for a sweeping attack to break the back of the depression and restore purchasing power to America's wage earners were suggested at the first of a series of conferences called by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins with labor leaders, economists and sociologists from all sections of the country on Friday last at Washington.

Among the recommendations were a \$3,000,000,000 bond issue for public works, a \$1,000,000,000 appropriation by Congress to relieve hunger and distress in states and local communities, a minimum standard of wages and hours which would absorb approximately 6,500,000 jobless into industry and elimination of child labor from industry.

Plans Discussed by Cabinet

Miss Perkins later discussed the plans with President Roosevelt and the cabinet at the White House.

"What is needed is a positive and dynamic program," said Miss Perkins in opening the conference.

She presented a report prepared for her by Robert D. Krohn, chairman of the Construction League of the United States, showing \$3,000,000,000 worth of necessary construction could be started in a relatively short period. It was estimated this construction would give direct employment to 1,000,000 persons and to almost the same number indirectly.

In Accord With Secretary Perkins

Secretary Perkins and labor leaders were in accord in emphasizing the need for fixing definite standards of hours, working conditions and wages in all government contracts.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged the \$1,000,000,000 appropriation by Congress to relieve hunger and distress. Green also said it should be made easier for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans for self-liquidating projects, particularly those having to do with slum clearances and the building of medium-priced homes.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1933

Can't Gather Figs From Thistles

An article in a recent issue of the "Saturday Evening Post," a publication which has been on labor's "we don't patronize" list for several years, has aroused the righteous resentment of the American Federation of Teachers.

A bitter attack upon the American system of taxation and upon expenditures for certain governmental purposes, in which the American teacher is singled out as the typical "tax-eater" and is characterized as an unsocial pampered parasite, unwilling to co-operate with other citizens during an economic crisis, written by Edwin LeFevre, and printed in the "Post," was the cause of the teachers' anger.

Mrs. Florence Curtiss Hansen, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers, wrote a letter of protest to George Horace Lorimer, editor of the "Post," and asked that an article by Professor Robert Maynard Hutchins of the University of Chicago, "showing that the teacher of America is anything but the pampered parasite of society," be published as an answer to the LeFevre attack.

In the meantime "a very large number of abusive and threatening letters" from school teachers and officials have been received by Lorimer, according to a letter to Mrs. Hansen, in which he says:

"We feel that we must postpone any further comment or clarification of our position until this series of letters has stopped and their writers are in a different frame of mind."

It was unnecessary for Mrs. Hansen to deny that teachers wrote "abusive and threatening letters," and her statement that the "Post" published two articles decidedly unfriendly to teachers and public schools and closed its columns to the other side of the question makes it "scarcely necessary for the 'Post' to protest its belief in public education and its respect for teaching as a calling and for teachers as a class."

Teachers' organizations will learn, as the labor movement generally learned years ago, that an institution which refuses to deal fairly with its employees can not be expected to deal fairly with the public or with those who have the temerity to disagree with its policies.

They should bear in mind that the "Saturday Evening Post" is on the "we don't patronize list."

President's Reforestation Bill

The opposition of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to the reforestation unemployment relief bill was no doubt based upon the fact that labor looks with suspicion on any plan for the "regimentation" of unemployed men in camps for reforestation and other conservation work, as is now proposed. That word "regimentation" has an unpleasant connotation

for free men, no matter in how attractive a guise it may be presented. The word smacks of army camps and autocratic military discipline, which have their proper place, but which are not intended for free American workers in civil pursuits.

The proposal that wages of \$1 a day be paid in the camps does not appeal, either, despite the assurance that the men will not compete with free labor. While men employed at reforestation and similar work might not in a sense compete with free labor, the pay they receive would inevitably have its effect on wage scales generally. If the pay was only \$1 a day, further "deflation" of labor in private industry would be greatly encouraged.

The President's bill was modified in committee to meet some of Green's objections, and passed in its amended form.

Pullman's Mistaken Policy

"Not content with lowering the wages of colored porters," says the International Labor News Service, "the Pullman Company is now seeking to reduce wage levels still further by employing Filipinos and Japanese. Incidentally, the Pullman monopoly hopes to knock out the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Pullman porters' labor organization, by employing Oriental workers."

"Last year the Pullman business was operated at a loss, for the first time in nearly two-thirds of a century. Pullman travel shrank to the lowest since 1909 as the result of a depression that has cut drastically the income of the American traveling public."

"Pullman business is one that depends almost entirely on high income levels. The Pullman Company knows this, yet it loses no opportunity to slash the wages of its employees. Its employees seldom travel as passengers in its cars, it is true, but keeping their wages down helps to depress the whole wage level of the nation and so hits the Pullman business."

The older members of trade unions will recall that it was this same Pullman Company that precipitated one of the most disastrous strikes in history during the panic days of 1893 and 1894. This was the famous A. R. U. strike.

When will big business learn that reducing the buying power of the American power tends to make permanent the unemployment situation such as we are now experiencing? Intelligent business men and economists of world-wide repute have dinned into their ears for years this elemental truism. The assaults of the railroads and their affiliates upon wages, an activity for which the banks and bankers are mainly responsible, is likely to kill the goose which lays the golden eggs. Should they be responsible for reducing the condition of American workers to the level of the Oriental coolie, what would it avail them?

Coolie labor does not purchase the articles of merchandise which have become common necessities under a standard of living such as the American worker demands and under which all classes of society prosper.

Several years ago the Hollywood Dry, Inc., manufacturers of various kinds of soft drinks, severed contractual relations with the Bottlers and Drivers' Unions of this city, after going along for a number of years. All efforts to get them to go right were unavailing, they having listened to the voice of the tempter, who gave assurance that "the interests" would support them to the limit in fighting unions. The outfit was put on the unfair list of organized labor of the city and state, and a consistent campaign waged against them. Soon financial difficulties arose. Now six men and one woman have been indicted by the federal grand jury for using the mails with intent to defraud, and a good business has gone on the rocks, mainly because of the decision to try and get along with non-union and poorly paid employees.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Capital and Unemployment Reserves

The annual statement of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company reveals that stockholders of that extensive property received the same amount in dividends in 1932 as were paid in 1931, despite the fact that gross income was approximately \$1,700,000 less than in the preceding year. This was made possible by the accumulation of surplus in the more prosperous years.

We have been told frequently that the "interests of labor and capital are identical." It would be interesting to learn how the employees of this great institution fared during these depression years. Not until reserves are accumulated to provide wages for labor equal to those paid in prosperous times will there be anything approximating identity of interest.

A start in that direction can be made by enacting "unemployment reserve" or "unemployment insurance" legislation.

Montana's New Senator

The case of the senatorship from Montana, made vacant by the recent death of Senator Thomas Walsh, presents a peculiar political situation. Governor John E. Erickson resigned, and Lieutenant Governor Frank H. Cooney automatically became governor and immediately appointed Erickson to the senatorship, it is claimed, as the result of a trade. The Senate seated the new member, although there was some adverse comment. Erickson is classed in Montana as "a company man," which means that he is favorable to the interests of the great Anaconda Copper Company, a corporation which has its tentacles in almost every county in Montana, politically and industrially.

It was this same company which kept Thomas J. Walsh out of the Senate for many years, or until the people were able to elect him by direct vote after the constitutional amendment was adopted.

But somebody evidently crossed the wires. The company is said to have been antagonistic to Cooney and did not want him for governor, but they did want Bruce Kramer, Democratic national committeeman, and national figure, for senator. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who always co-operated with Senator Walsh, opposed Kramer.

Erickson's action has created confusion in the company ranks, and next year, when two senators are to be elected, there is promise of an old-time political struggle in Montana which will recall those classic battles between Clark and Daly in the '90s.

Monkeying With a Buzz Saw

The "Wall Street Journal" has let a cat out of the bag, says an I. L. N. S. writer. It's a good-sized cat. And the cat has yowled an important yowl.

A report in this newspaper of Wall Street, where the emperors hold forth, deals with the steel industry. It sets forth that some of the steel companies are considering another wage reduction. There have been three. Another would make four.

Others in the steel industry, however, have been watching the drift of the wind and they advise caution. These others who are cautious advise the steel industry against cutting wages again. They say that the unrest in the automobile industry might easily be communicated to the steel industry, and that the thing to do is to concentrate upon stabilizing prices instead of again cutting wages.

That is the direct effect of the flare-up in the automobile industry, regardless of who, if anyone, organized the strikes in that industry. Conditions were rotten and workers resented them and struck. And their strike has thrown a great fear into the emperors who run the steel industry and they think they'd better not cut wages again right now, for fear—for fear, and for no other reason.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

The great anti-war demonstration of world war veterans at Geneva recently gave militarists and their ilk something to think about. Eight thousand veterans of all the battlefields of Europe, many blind, crippled and mutilated, met in a demonstration that moved spectators to tears.

Speaking for the millions who fought from 1914 to 1918, the veterans called for peace above all else, to save their children and civilization from the danger of the "return to barbarism" they saw looming.

A blind veteran, with both his arms stumps at the wrist, aroused thunderous applause by his declaration that "To die for one's country is very fine, but to live for it is a thousand times finer." Again and again speakers demanded the end of private profit in munitions making and the end of the glorification of war, especially in the schools.

The veterans who met at Geneva know war for what it is, "the most ferocious and futile of human follies," to quote John Hay. In this there is hope for peace.

* * *

The sweatshop is not a new racket—it is an old racket revived. But in these days it is even more of a vicious anomaly than it was twenty-five or thirty years ago. Standards have been much higher in recent years than in the period when the sweatshop was in its heyday and there is not the slightest shadow of excuse for its existence now.

Unemployment is responsible for the revival of the sweatshop. Unscrupulous employers, taking advantage of the plight of the unemployed, have cut the wages of unorganized workers to a starvation level. Women are lucky if at the end of a long, exhausting week they earn \$3. Workers are being degraded and submerged to a degree hard to believe.

Sweatshops, if permitted to thrive, will inevitably reduce all wages. Legitimate manufacturers will be ruined by unfair competition. Purchasing power will be destroyed and business recovery prevented.

Revival of the sweatshop is a challenge to every patriotic citizen. There must be concerted action to drive out sweatshops, by passage of adequate hours and wage laws and their strict enforcement. There is no time to be lost and action is the demand of the hour. Otherwise labor, industry and the nation as a whole will suffer grievously.

* * *

So they pinched Charley Mitchell and dragged him forth and made his post bond and all those things that go with crime and alleged crime. They say they're going to give Mitchell "the works," charging him with duck a lot of income tax while head of the National City Bank, which is John D. Rockefeller's other name.

Well, as to the outcome, we wait to observe. Meanwhile there's something else in the air.

The National City, now headed by James H. Perkins, and Chase National, now headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, are in battle array. Back of them are two colossal figures—Rockefeller and Morgan. The juicy low-down on the whole mess is that Morgan has gone to war with Rockefeller.

Chase National pours forth stories of repentance and plans for divorcing its securities affiliate. Thus it spouts high ethics to show how National City is persisting in being bad.

* * *

Why did Morgan go to war with Rockefeller? Or why did Rockefeller go to war with Morgan?

Gentlemen, here is news in the raw, so it seems. Morgan got himself into Continental Oil. Rockefeller regarded oil as the Rockefeller preserve, industry as the Morgan field. So, by words, gestures, long noses or what have you, Rockefeller let it be known to Morgan that the house of Rockefeller was displeased—and how!

It is whispered that the Rockefeller forces conveyed to the Morgan forces that it would be much nicer if Morgan got himself out of oil, whereat the Morgan forces laughed long and deep and said, "Try and get us out."

National City and Chase National are the front doors of the two houses. They are fighting, not a battle over ethics, to see which can be best and most patriotic. They are fighting a battle over oil—oil in America and oil throughout the world.

* * *

Knowing these things, it is possible to see a lot of things in the news that are told only between the lines. Chances are that Morgan grins at National City's discomfiture, while Rockefeller grins at any Chase National discomfiture.

The Peruvian bond story must have been great meat. And there is a lot more good meat coming.

"ONE MAN'S OPINION"

Editor Labor Clarion:

The bankers and big business are in the midst of a drive to lower the living standards of the American people, especially working men and women.

A part of their program is to have all government (federal, state, county and city), reduce the salaries and wages of employees, thereby setting a lower standard of living for them in order to justify the lowering of salaries and wages that they intend to impose on the workers in private industry.

Charter Amendment No. 1, providing for the reduction of salaries and wages of municipal employees, to be voted on by the people on April 11, is a part of that program. If amendment No. 1 carries and becomes law private employers will use it as an example and an excuse to cut salaries and wages.

Amendment No. 1 is supposed to be a good thing for the taxpayer and the general public.

What does the public good require? Surely not the deepening and prolonging of the depression through reduction of the purchasing power of municipal employees. This reduction will serve to decrease business and reduce employment still more, with no corresponding good on either our merchants, landlords, or city treasury. It will work great personal hardship on those directly affected and reduce business activity to a lower level.

In normal times 80 per cent of the purchasing power that sustains business comes from those with incomes of less than \$5000. So long as this purchasing power remains in its present depleted state the depression will continue. It will be aggravated rather than relieved by this lowering of salaries and wages of the 13,500 municipal employees.

To reduce the present modest livelihood of municipal employees will not help our impoverished merchants and landlords. To add to the number of those with diminished resources will be to add to the causes that help maintain the depression.

Our city, like others, is suffering because the purchasing power of a majority of the people is very low. It will not help our city, nor its merchants, or business of any kind, to reduce the purchasing power of the remaining minority. Such a process is justified only as applied to abnormally high incomes. It cannot apply to the salaries and wages of our municipal employees, which are as a whole none too high at present.

San Francisco's city employees have always come to the aid of the needy in a most generous manner. It therefore behooves every working man and woman (employed or unemployed), every merchant, every landlord and home owner to vote "no" on amendment No. 1, and thereby help to maintain our American standard of living.

R. W. BURTON,
Member Molders' Union No. 164.

MINIMIZES "BREAK"

Editor Labor Clarion:

Considerable space in the recent issues of the Labor Clarion has been given to unfair attacks upon the United Front-Free Tom Mooney Conference in San Francisco. Especially was the alleged "split" in the conference in San Francisco played up and the asserted "numerous withdrawals" dwelt upon.

A letter addressed to the San Francisco Labor Council by the United Front Conference, courteously but effectively answering the attackers, was not read at the Council meeting for reasons unknown to us.

Therefore the undersigned, loyal trade unionists, representing thirty-seven American Federation of Labor unions affiliated with the United Front Conference, and three Railway Brotherhoods, request you to give space in the Labor Clarion to the following brief statement of facts:

Nothing resembling a split has occurred in the Conference. During its entire existence only four unions have seen fit to withdraw their support and their places were taken by three times that many unions.

The militant labor policy of the Conference has been winning widespread support, as witnessed, among other things, by the great mass meeting of 14,000 in the Civic Auditorium on March 19. The people there were satisfied that the so-called break was of small consequence and were in sympathy with the way the United Front had been conducted.

We feel that our efforts contributed to the success achieved in securing a new trial for Tom Mooney—and we trust that more unions will support the campaign which the United Front Conference will undertake to secure Mooney's freedom and vindication.

Fraternalty yours: John F. Metcalf, I. M. U. of N. A. 164; Max Westerman, Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 8; Thomas Cremin, Division 518, Carmen's Union; S. K. Leman, Bakers' Union, Local 24; Adam Vurek, president of Lithographers No. 17; Joseph Gonsalves, Bookbinders and Binderywomen's Union, Local 31-125; Benjamin Ellisberg, Ornamental Plasterers' Union, Local 460; Ed Harris, Machinists No. 68; W. R. Parker, Painters 1158; E. R. Noldin, B. of L. F. & E., No. 143; Smoky Finch, B. of Ry. C., No. 735, on behalf of the following trades unions affiliated with the Free Tom Mooney-United Front Conference: Auto Mechanics No. 1305, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 890, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks No. 854, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960, Electrical Workers No. 6, Golden Gate Express Lodge No. 2176, Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers No. 6, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers No. 261, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 80, Millmen's Union No. 42, Millwrights' Union No. 766, Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters' Helpers No. 70, Plasterers' Union No. 66, Plumbers' Local No. 442, Painters No. 19, Roofers' Local No. 40, Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182, San Francisco Bricklayers' Union, Sausagemakers' Union No. 203, Sheet Metal Workers No. 216 (Oakland), Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 45, Sheet Metal Workers (Amalgamated Union No. 104), Trackmen's Union No. 687, Woodcarvers' Union, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers No. 65.

San Francisco, April 2, 1933.

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch
FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

Meeting Next Monday To Boost Union Label, Union-Made Goods

To stimulate interest in the April campaign of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, a mass meeting will be held Monday night, April 10, in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, under the auspices of a special committee appointed by the San Francisco Labor Council to co-operate with the Trades Union Promotional League.

The object of the campaign, as stated elsewhere in the Labor Clarion, is to inaugurate a demand for the union label, union button, and union shop card during the month of April calculated to impress upon members of organized labor and friends the desirability of continuing the demand for union-made goods and union service throughout the year.

Next Monday's meeting will be in the nature of an entertainment interspersed with addresses by men of prominence in the labor movement as well as businessmen in the bay district, and the committee in charge announces that plans contemplate an interesting and instructive program. The selection of the speakers has been intrusted to President Edward Vandeleur of the Labor Council and George Kidwell, both members of the committee in charge.

The other members of the committee are M. L. Harris, W. G. Desepte, Sarah S. Hagan, William Connolly, E. A. Warren, M. E. Decker, Frank Brown and Steve Kane.

Begin during the April Union Label Campaign the practice of purchasing union-made goods and continue that practice during the year.

LOOK FOR THE "UNION SHOP" SIGN
of the International Association of Machinists
when having work done on your car
Auto Mechanics' Union



*America's
Largest
Selling
Work
Clothes*

UNION-MADE
Lee
THE NEW #91 SHIELD-BACK
Overalls

Printing Orders For APRIL

—the month designated by the American Federation of Labor to direct particular attention to the Union Label, Card and Button.



Ask for the above emblem, which represents the product of Unions affiliated with the ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL

The April UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

**IS NOW ON TO BUY UNION-
MADE MERCHANDISE AND
EMPLOY UNION WORKERS.**



**We urge you to buy articles
bearing the Union Label,
patronize a place displaying
a Union Shop Card, request
the service of someone with
a Union Card or Working
Button**



CAMPAIGN DIRECTED BY
San Francisco Trades Union
Promotional League and Label
Section of the Union Label
Trades Department of the
A. F. of L.

Call for Union Label Means Employment for Union Men and Women

The Trades Union Promotional League, in keeping with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is putting forth every effort to make the April Campaign for the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Button a success. W. G. Desepte, secretary of the League, says:

"Never in the history of organized labor was there a greater need for closer co-operation among union men and women than at the present time. If union members and their friends could be made to realize that purchase of a union-made article will help to put some union man or woman to work the depression of unemployment in our ranks will be much relieved.

"The April Campaign, in plain words, is but an advertising proposition to stimulate the buying of union-made merchandise. Every loyal trades-unionist buys 'union-made' twelve months in the year. It is to reach those who are indifferent or are not so well educated as to their duty to their obligation as union men or women that this campaign is put forth.

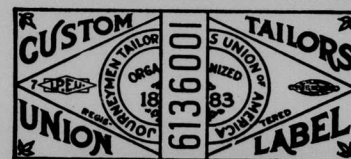
"The Trades Union Promotional League, through its affiliated unions, carries on an active campaign the year around in an endeavor to show the union man and woman their duty to themselves, but the only way members of organized labor can show a personal interest in the union label, shop card and working button is by seeking them when spending their union-earned money.

"Therefore we urge you to buy articles bearing the union label; patronize a place displaying a union shop card; request the service of someone with a union card or working button. Do it particularly during this April Campaign to show to the employers and merchants that there really is a demand for them.

Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc. Manufacturers of HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 26th, SAN FRANCISCO
Phone Mission 5744

FINE UNION-TAILORED CLOTHES At a Price You Like to Pay



FAIR ALWAYS **BOSS** UNION TAILOR
624 Market Street

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Nation-Wide Campaign Is Being Conducted By Label Department

Reports received by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor show that various plans will be used in promoting use of union products and services during the big April union label campaign.

The Chicago Federation of Labor is requesting all of its affiliated local unions to set aside one meeting in April to discuss the value of union label agitation. These meetings will be announced over station WCFLU and speakers for the meetings will be furnished on request. A large quantity of label literature was secured from the Union Label Trades Department for distribution.

A joint conference of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity and the Central Union Label Council was held in New York City on March 30 to open the label campaign and to outline plans to make it successful.

Reports from all sections of the country received at Washington headquarters tell of the activities of central labor unions and their affiliated bodies, consisting of canvasses by committees who call on business men and show them the advantage of carrying stocks of union-made goods and mass meetings to popularize the habit of calling for such merchandise when making purchases.

Out-of-work members of the Allied Printing Trades of Cleveland, Ohio, are being used to distribute literature. One city is being canvassed street by street and literature furnished by the Union Label Trades Department is being distributed.

Sections of the country that have not as yet started the campaign actively are urged to do so at once. "This campaign is meant to benefit every member of organized labor," said John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department. "Every member should take an active part. Remember the slogan: Not one cent of union earned money for the unfair employer."

RELIEF WORK IN NEW YORK

The number of families aided by home and work relief increased 16 per cent in February over January in New York State, a report of the state temporary emergency relief administration reveals. About 1,250,000 individuals in the state received home and work relief during the month at a cost of \$10,603,278 from state, federal and local funds. The total was an increase of \$1,849,407 over January. More than half of the total for relief was spent in New York City.

ALABAMA CALLS CONVENTION

Overriding Governor B. M. Miller's veto, the Alabama Legislature has enacted into law a bill calling for a prohibition repeal convention in Alabama.

JACQUARD DAVENPORT BED \$77.50

A Remarkably Well-Built Bed
for the small bungalow, flat or apartment. The quality of Jacquard and the construction is guaranteed the best money can buy for a moderate price.

Eastern Outfitting Company
1017 MARKET STREET, NEAR 6TH ST.

HONOR MEMORY OF FATHER YORKE

Led by Governor Rolph and Mayor Rossi, thousands of friends and followers of the late Father Yorke will join in the eighth annual public pilgrimage to his grave in Holy Cross Cemetery next Sunday for memorial services honoring the venerated priest and educator. Since his death here in 1925 the United Irish Societies have conducted similar memorial programs annually. Requiem mass, celebrated by Rev. Ralph Hunt in St. Peter's Church at 10:30 o'clock, will precede the pilgrimage, which will form outside the edifice at 11:30 o'clock.

MUSICIANS' ANNUAL BALL

"Bigger and better than ever," the annual ball of the Musicians' Union will be held on Friday evening, April 21, in the Civic Auditorium. "The largest dance orchestra ever assembled," consisting of 100 musicians, will be directed by leaders of local and national repute. The general admission is 50 cents, and dancing will continue until 2 a. m.

WOMEN CIGARMAKERS STRIKE

The women and girls employed by John H. Swisher & Son, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., manufacturers of King Edward cigars, walked out of the plant in protest against wage cuts and various forms of victimization imposed by the company. The strikers demanded the restoration of the 75-cent rate for making cigars, reduced price of uniforms, optional purchase of meal tickets, and abolition of the discount for cashing pay checks.

"TRIM BIG SALARIES"

"Why not trim the big insurance company salaries?" asks the Toledo "Union Leader," official organ of the Toledo Central Labor Union, pointing out that an investigation in Wisconsin revealed the payment of fat salaries to the heads of insurance companies which do business in the state.

While insurance company officials' salaries and insurance company rates have continued at their old high level, wages of workers in public and private employ have been unmercifully slashed, the paper says, and asks:

"Why, in their zest for economy, don't the economy shouters direct a part of their efforts toward the big insurance companies and the big private utility companies?"

"It was found," the "Union Leader" says, "that the average salary paid to life insurance presidents was \$50,000 in 1932, with many receiving much above that figure. Five presidents, for example, received an aggregate salary of \$675,000, an average of the modest little sum of \$136,000 each. One life insurance company's board chairman received \$96,000 and another \$101,000."

Reforestation Army To Start Work Soon

S. Rexford Black, chairman of the State Labor Camp Commission, was named by Governor Rolph Monday to be the state's representative in Washington Thursday at the conference on President Roosevelt's reforestation program, says an Associated Press dispatch from Sacramento.

Black will take with him details of how the state has operated labor camps for two years and will state that California is in position to handle more than 7000 men in the camps that are now operating.

The state labor camp program will be concluded April 30.

Union Man in Charge

Announcement was made from Washington the same day that President Roosevelt had selected Robert Fenchner of Massachusetts as director of unemployment to supervise the reforestation program.

Fenchner, who is vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, conferred with government experts at the White House and was given the assignment of starting a movement of 25,000 men into the forests by the end of the week.

President Roosevelt wired to the governors of the states asking them to send technical representatives to Washington to confer on Thursday regarding projects in the states.

Conditioning Camps

The Labor Department will enroll the members of the conservation corps and the War Department will transport them to the camps.

The workers will be sent first to a conditioning camp, where they will be examined, taught something of the work to be done and put through physical exercises.

Buy American

**AND DON'T OVERLOOK ASKING
FOR THE UNION LABEL ON ALL
YOUR PURCHASES. WE ARE
ALWAYS GLAD TO USE IT AND
WE TRY TO MERIT YOUR CON-
FIDENCE AND DESERVE YOUR
PATRONAGE**

Walter N. Brunt Press

Printing and Badges
111 Seventh Street
Phone Market 7070

CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

*High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised!*

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DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works
2140 FOLSOM STREET
PHONE HEMLOCK 3131

RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

As these notes are being written word is received that Charles F. Greer passed away early this morning (Wednesday, April 5). Mr. Greer for the past several years had been employed on the San Francisco "News," but for some time had been unable to follow his trade on account of illness. He was a victim of tuberculosis. He was 72 years of age and is survived by the widow, two sisters and a brother. Burial will likely be in Glendale.

James MacMullen, a prominent figure in California journalism for nearly forty years, and managing editor of the San Francisco "Call" from 1895 to 1898, passed away recently in Coronado. For many years Mr. MacMullen had resided in San Diego and was editor and manager of the San Diego "Union" and "Evening Tribune" for the past thirty-four years. He was 74 years of age.

Two members of the union are at present confined to hospitals. W. Lyle Slocum is reported as doing nicely after undergoing an operation for a throat affliction. John S. Phillips is also reported as recovering rapidly from an operation for ulcers of the stomach.

"Shorty" Gibson was a visitor in San Francisco and the bay district the past week, having arrived from Sacramento, in which city he also was renewing old acquaintances.

Remember April is Union Label Month. When patronizing business houses request the Union Label, Card and Button.

J. W. (Bye) Brown, probably the best known of Fresno printers, died on Tuesday of last week of pneumonia. Bye was one of the oldest members of Fresno Union, having joined in 1903 and held continuous membership since that time.

Sympathy is extended to L. L. Heagney, a contributor to this department and chairman of the "News" chapel, in the death of his sister last week.

Joseph Fauntleroy, for many years connected with John Henry Nash in the production of printing that has gained for the Nash press an enviable reputation among bibliophiles the world over, has resigned his position and retired to his orange grove in the vicinity of Essex, in southern California. Over a long period Mr. Fauntleroy was a valued member of the apprentice committee of No. 21, and his services on that committee, to which he devoted much time, were appreciated by both the union and the apprentices. His many friends and associates will wish Mr. Fauntleroy every success in his new field of labor, and predictions are made that he will apply the same degree of skill and ability in improving the product of his fruit that he did in glorifying the "art preservative of all arts."

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

The Associated Food Store Tabloid is no more. The grocers at a meeting last week decided to discontinue publication of the paper. As one sub put it, "Wasn't prosperity grand?"

This being Union Label Month, it behooves all

PHIL BENEDETTI The Florist

2980 16th Street, Below Mission

HEmlock 7400
MArket 9562

San Francisco

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 0141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF

Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

to do their share in support of the label that stands as the beacon of just standards of living.

R. W. Waterson, ad proofreader, is receiving congratulations on his being elected secretary of the Progressive Club, and the club is fortunate in securing a man with ability, forcefulness and energy such as Waterson possesses.

Neal Voss, ad operator extraordinary, was busily engaged setting an ad on the Model 20 when he happened to look up from his copy to find himself surrounded by thirty or forty Chinese girls, who were on a tour of inspection of the plant. "Gosh!" exclaimed Neal afterwards, "I thought for a moment I was in Shanghai." But the boys maintain that Neal gets all the breaks.

As they say in the news columns, "from official sources" we learn that a new style sheet is to make its appearance shortly. The compilers of this new sheet claim that it will be one of the most complete west of New York.

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE

By WILLIAM A. NICKSON

"Good times are coming, boys;
Wait a little longer!"

This couplet brings cheer to many anxious hearts. Visions of days wherein employment at more than a living wage will replace the despondency rampant since the financial debacle of 1929. The question arises: Have the workers and independent business men learned to "put not their trust in 'banker' princes" and manipulators of the things which sustain and promote life? Have they not learned that we are our brother's keeper and that an injury to one is an injury to all? Will they relapse into the exploded theory of "rugged individualism," advocated by Herbert Hoover and his cohorts? What will be the attitude of labor toward the employer with the return of good times and the working of the new deal, as voiced by Franklin D. Roosevelt? It is well known that wages are the first to come down during times of stress and the last to rise with the return of normal conditions. Space is too short to quote statistics, but it may be stated that in some parts of this country wage conditions are on a par with those of lower Europe and rapidly approaching those of the Far East.

Capital and labor must realize that the round table is the place to settle controversies about wages. Until a better plan of distribution is found there will always be friction, more or less. Labor has men who are amply able to plead their cause before the brightest of those who speak for capital. Labor demands rightly a living wage, and what the nation is most concerned in this, shall a living wage be obtained without recurrence to the workers' weapon—the strike? The answer is organization. When a fire starts in a building the firemen at first strive to confine the blaze with the aid of fire extinguishers and endeavor to save the structure. The fire extinguishers used by labor are organization, education and public opinion. We are living under the price system and the worker must realize that purchases demand more purchases. That stimulates business. Therein comes the virtue of calling for the union label on everything purchased. The union label is a guaranty that the goods purchased are made under sanitary condition, at fair wages. Sweatshop and prison labor are thus given a blow on the open market which will redound to the benefit of fair employers. Why should we penalize fair employers who are willing to preserve the American standard of living and pay wages sufficient to enable the worker, the greatest buyer in the land, to keep business on the upgrade?

With the growth of intelligence will come the continuance of prosperity.

At all times call for the union label.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Viewed in the light of a large expenditure of money, postponing this year's convention would be a good business policy. This is a very interesting point. It is safe to assume the I. T. U. officers are thoroughly capable of conducting the affairs of the organization if no convention were held this year, in which event the 1934 convention might deem it a good policy to go on record in favor of holding conventions every two years, instead of yearly. In the stage-coach era there may have been some advantage or benefit to be derived in holding conventions yearly; but in these days of rapid transit and quick communication conventions every two years should answer all requirements. There are also other arguments that could be advanced in favor of a proposition to hold conventions every two years that are worthy of consideration, even at this time. Not the least is the cost attached to holding a convention.

In consenting to become a candidate for president of the M. T. D. U., John McArdle said that "if elected to this position * * * my regime will have to be one of economy." July 1, 1932, to December 31, 1932—Services and expenses: Munroe Roberts, \$1421.20; John McArdle, \$1074.54; Harold Mitchell, \$724.88; Harry L. Cullen, \$39; total, \$3259.62. Cash on deposit December 31, 1932: \$748.45.

Again, "due economy was observed" by the secretary-treasurer, Munroe Roberts: Expenses meeting President McArdle in New York, plane, railroad fare and Pullman, \$120.08; hotels, meals and other expenses, \$84; total, \$204.08. It would seem the sum of \$84, listed as "other expenses," besides hotels and meals, would be of interest to the dues-paying members of the M. T. D. U. Probably a slight oversight on the part of the secretary-treasurer in not itemizing same.

Eugene Pritchard, promoter of the Mailers' Bicycle Club, announces having arranged a match race between Maurice ("Mike") Michelson and Herbert Ivey, the prize to be a chicken dinner, cost to be paid by the loser. Watch for the date. The distance will be from Stanyan street to the beach. The course will be marked by "resting places." James Barclay is now enrolled as a member of the club.

Join in the April Union Label Campaign.

HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

NATIONAL
ADVERTISED
PRODUCTS
SOLD
HERE
FOR
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S
SALES STORES
2415 MISSION
ST. TWENTIETH ST.

GROCERIES
TOBACCO
TOILETRIES
PROVISIONS
SHOES
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSELL

Lachman Bros.
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE
MISSION 31 16" 10 BUILDINGS 30 FLOORS

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

ONLY ONE WEEK MORE

**LACHMAN BROS.' HOME
FURNISHING SALE ENDS
MARCH 31st**

**Take Advantage of the Unusual Savings
Opportunities NOW**

Liberal Terms and Generous Trade-in Allowances
on Your Old Furniture

TO END UNEMPLOYMENT

—By W. I. NEWMAN—

"If the Red Cross and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would just give us some of the goods and money they are spending for what they call 'relief,' we would actually end the unemployment of thousands of people, and give them a permanent job, a permanent home, and something to work for during the rest of their lives," said George T. Pickett, general manager of the Llano Co-operative Colony at Newllano, Louisiana.

"Since June, 1930, we have taken in hundreds of men, women and children into our little community. Many of them have gone on their way, after getting a few meals and some clothes. Others have stayed with us, and some have found a home among us as good co-operators," he continued. "Now we are having to turn away hundreds, because we are so handicapped for housing, equipment and operating funds that, in fairness to our present members, we must draw the line somewhere.

"We have turned to the local and the National Red Cross offices, and to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as well, for aid in carrying on the work of making these people self-supporting," said Mr. Pickett, "but up to this time have not succeeded in securing any recognition."

This is the situation of a most unique organization, located in Western Louisiana, which has actually offered to unemployed men and women a permanent remedy for their unemployment, on even terms with their own members, many of whom have put in thousands of dollars in cash, besides years of hard work, into the founding and upbuilding of this community.

Fifteen years ago a band of about 165 men and women came from Llano del Rio, on the edge of the Mojave desert in Southern California, and established their new colony, which they call Newllano, in the high pine lands of this Southern state. They left their beautiful California home, which was about forty-five miles from Los Angeles, on account of a disappointment in the water supply. They landed here bankrupt, took on a contract for the purchase of 20,000 acres of land and started in. They have bought the land, costing \$120,000, and have put about 500 acres of it under plow. They have also built a ten-ton capacity ice and cold storage plant, a veneer mill and crate factory, a saw mill and planing mill, a garage and machine shop and sheet metal shop, besides a host of smaller industries. They have their own laundry, bakery, grist mill, cafeteria, hotel and apartment house, besides a large group of dwellings. Their library is one of the best in the state, as is also their eighty-foot square dance hall. An orchestra, choruses and quartets take the lead in the musical and social activities of the community.

That this peculiar community has fallen down in its enterprises only where it violated its own maxim of "Produce for Use" is the statement of its manager. The Colony has about \$2500 worth of sweet potato crates stacked up in its warehouse. These it manufactured for sale, and in other years it has been unable to supply the local demand for them. But this year the farmers here are being offered only 15 cents a crate for their sweet potatoes, and the crates cost 12½ cents. As a result there is no market for the crates.

But the Colony grows its own sweet potatoes, peanuts and beans, raises 400,000 pounds of rice on its rice ranch, seventy-five miles from here, and is planning to produce citrus fruits and winter garden truck at its unit in southwestern Texas, while in a former dude ranch in southwestern New Mexico it is trying to take over 3500 acres of fully equipped ranch and establish a cattle and dairy unit. This last enterprise depends on the raising of \$3000 by February 1.

Hundreds of locations are offered the Colony, in

the choicest lands of the nation, if it will take them and pay off the mortgages. By its policy of paying no wages, and assuring to each member a lifetime home and occupation, and its program of a series of units which will interchange their products, it sees the way to put an end to unemployment permanently for its members and their families.

Of course in these times many of those who apply for admission have little or nothing to contribute to the equipment of the productive forces of the Colony. It is their experience that it requires about \$1000 per working member, which is the amount of the membership fee, for housing, machinery, tools, clothing, etc., if the members are to work to good advantage. Of course this is not as much as the investment of the great industrial plants per working employee, but it puts the workers at a level above that of hand labor, and enables them to accumulate the other equipment needed. It is estimated that the inventory value of the Colony today of lands, buildings, machinery and other equipment, after fifteen years of effort, could not be duplicated for less than \$250,000. Yet at this very time the Colony is short of axes for its large wood crews.

In order to overcome this handicap, the Colony has been concentrating on the digging of an oil well, as its lands are said by good geologists to be located in part in a very promising oil field. Should this oil well be a success, the Colony will be free to go ahead in its policy of expansion and can open its gates to an ever increasing number of those of the unemployed who can qualify for membership.

CULTIVATE THE HABIT

Begin during the April Union Label Campaign the practice of purchasing union-made goods and continue that practice during the year.

Printing Trades Union Label

On Supply Company's Catalogue

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles and the Allied Printing Trades Council of that city are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts to induce the Western Auto Supply Company to display the union label of the Allied Printing Trades on its catalogue, heretofore produced under non-union conditions.

The Western Auto Supply Company has branches in many Coast cities, and the catalogue, just received by the Labor Clarion, displays illustrations and prices of innumerable automobile accessories available to motorists. This company has three branches in San Francisco—at 1401 Market street, 37 Market street and 2800 Mission street. Trade unionists and their friends can show their appreciation of the fair attitude of this company to the printing trades by calling on these branch stores when in need of supplies.

WAGNER RELIEF BILL

The United States Senate on Thursday of last week passed the \$500,000,000 Wagner unemployment relief bill soon after final congressional approval of the administration reforestation bill to employ 250,000 men on public domain. The vote was 55 to 17.

The Wagner bill, sponsored also by Senators La Follette and Costigan, authorizes direct grants to states. It now goes to the House.

At the outset of debate Senator La Follette explained that the measure provides for grants to states in two ways: Each state might apply for a sum equal to one-third of the amount the state itself has spent for unemployment relief.

The federal relief administrator in charge of the funds might make grants when a state is unable to meet its own unemployment relief needs.

CONNERY 30-HOUR BILL

The bill introduced in the lower house of Congress by Representative Connery of Massachusetts, providing for a thirty-hour work-week, received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Labor on Monday last. The measure is similar to the bill introduced in the upper house by Senator Black, and would be effective for two years.

If enacted the measure would prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of the products of labor employed for more than five six-hour days a week.

An amendment to the bill makes an exception of the canning and packing of perishable articles where the seasonal character of the product and a lack of available labor would make it difficult to comply with the short work-day.

Under such circumstances the secretary of labor would have authority to exempt those products from the general provisions of the bill.

Provisions of Black Bill

The Black bill as reported to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee contains the following language:

"That no article or commodity shall be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate or foreign commerce, which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States, in which any person was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day."

Senator Borah argued that the Constitution could not be changed "even for one hour" to meet an emergency, without the consent of the people, and therefore wanted the two-year limitation stricken out to remove any implication of an emergency.

Borah said the bill presented the question of how far the Supreme Court may go in excluding commodities from interstate commerce.

"I presume it will be conceded that if we may exclude from interstate commerce products produced by more than thirty-hour labor we may exclude commodities produced by labor paid wages presumed to be below a living wage," he said.

Speaking in favor of the modification to exempt canneries and similar industries, Senator Vandenberg said it was in conflict with the spirit of the bill.

Not Applicable to Newspapers

"The bill does not apply to railroads, office work, newspapers or agriculture," Vandenberg said.

In the debate, Senator Reed, addressing Vandenberg as a former newspaper editor, asked if the bill would not apply to newspapers.

Vandenberg said he believed the bill would not apply to newspapers and was "so advised by the author" of the measure, Senator Black.

"Would it apply to job printers?" Reed asked.

"I think that is a workshop," Black replied.

"Both are printers and both produce a printed product," Reed said. "I was wondering what it would do to the newspapers."

"I never contemplated that it would apply to newspapers," Black said.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor is a strong supporter of the bill and believes it would put more than 5,000,000 men to work if applied to industry alone. Agricultural products are exempt.

The bill apparently has sympathetic reception, if not open support, from the White House.

Phone MArket 0170

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Meeting of March 31, 1933

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Laborers No. 261, Dan Foley vice Robert Hathaway, deceased. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Assemblyman Ray Williamson, relative to the election of delegates for ratification of the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. From Assemblyman Miller, with reference to state school book fund. From the State Compensation Insurance Fund, inclosing a medical service card showing the names and addresses of physicians and surgeons who have been selected to take care of injured employees of employers who are insured with the State Compensation Insurance Fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers, requesting the Council to place the States-Hofbrau on the "We Don't Patronize List." Communication from the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, with reference to the McClintic-Marshall plant. From Supervisor Andrew J. Gallagher, protesting against the adoption of the resolutions proposed by the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union on the subject of raw milk.

Referred to Legislative Agent—From California Housing Association, requesting the support of the Council relative to Assembly Bill No. 374.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Consolidated Building Trades, Metal Trades and Central Labor Councils of Vallejo, requesting information regarding the attitude of the American Seating Company, 650 Second street, toward organized labor.

Requests Complied With—From San Francisco Federation of Teachers—The American Federation of Teachers is making a strenuous effort to secure some consideration for the schools in pending relief

legislation. The Federation of Teachers therefore respectfully requests that the Council send a letter to President Roosevelt on this matter, stating that labor looks to him to help save the schools. From Frank P. Kelly, fire marshal, requesting Council to indorse and vote yes on amendment No. 3.

Resolutions—Were presented to the Council by Delegates Heidelberg, Johnson and Vandeleur, requesting that it go on record as being opposed to any reduction in salaries of our judiciary, and expresses itself in favor of allowing the various counties of our state to fix and determine the salaries of the judges of the Superior Courts. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Report of Executive Committee—Reported on the correspondence with James Reed, general manager of the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, relative to the removal of the plant of the McClintic-Marshall Corporation from San Francisco to Alameda, and made certain recommendations in regard to the Council's protest against such removal. Another letter addressed to the Council from Mr. Reed was read, and the whole subject matter was re-referred to the Executive Committee. In the matter of proposal of the San Francisco Real Estate Board that the Council join in the movement to have the assessor reduce the valuations on land by 25 per cent, and valuations on improvements by 35 per cent, committee, after hearing Assistant Assessor Harold J. Boyd, recommended that the Council take no action on the proposal, which would benefit large taxpayers more than smaller taxpayers. In the matter of proposal of former delegate H. S. Strelitz that the Council sponsor a "prosperity ball" for April 8, committee declined to accept the offer. The two last matters were concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Theatrical Federation—Are carrying on a winning fight against the non-union Embassy Theatre; are making progress throughout the country. Culinary Workers—Are prosecuting fight on Compton's, Foster's, White Taverns and Clinton cafeterias; are in a quandary to know what regulations will be in the handling of beer throughout the state. Letter Carriers—Reported that commencing April 1, 1933, all salaries will be cut 15 per cent. Plumbers—Requested information regarding the Dairy Delivery project in so far as pneumatic tubing and piping are concerned. Building Material Teamsters—Protested the action of deputy superintendents, street cleaning department, in computing time of members working New Year's Eve; members paid off short; after being brought to the attention of officials a proper adjustment was made of this matter. Machinists—Complained of engineers doing the work of machinists in various activities. Chauffeurs—Have been successful in passing ordinance eliminating extra fare for additional passengers.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Secretary O'Connell reported the activities of the Legislature during the past week.

Committee on Home Industry and Union Label, Card and Button—Reported it organized by electing Edward Vandeleur, chairman; E. A. Warren, corresponding secretary, and Sarah S. Hagan, financial secretary-treasurer. Committee recommended that a meeting be held on Monday evening, April 10, for the purpose of interesting people in the proposed Home Industry Label, Card and Button campaign. Moved that the report be adopted; motion carried.

Receipts, \$194. Expenses, \$930.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.—J. O'C.

Buy union-made goods. Put union men to work.

SALARIES OF JUDGES

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted at the last weekly meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council:

"Whereas, Organized labor has at all times past advocated the election of men of learning, ability and integrity as judges of the courts of the State of California, and has advocated adequate compensation for such judges; and

"Whereas, Organized labor feels that economic recovery from the depression will not be hastened by wholesale reduction of salaries, and that such reductions will tend to discourage men of proper learning and character from accepting positions as judges of our courts; and

"Whereas, Owing to the present hysteria of economy bills for the drastic reduction of salaries of our judiciary have been introduced into the California Legislature; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in meeting assembled this 31st day of March, 1933, records its opposition to such reduction of salaries of our judiciary, and expresses itself in favor of allowing the various counties of our state to fix and determine the salaries of the judges of the superior courts therein.

"Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council.

"Attest:

"SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

"By Edward Vandeleur, President.

"John A. O'Connell, Secretary."

Building Trades Join

At its regular weekly meeting on Thursday, March 30, the San Francisco Building Trades Council adopted resolutions in opposition to proposed reductions in salaries of the state judiciary, and favoring a plan allowing the various counties to determine the salaries of the judges of the Superior Courts.

Union Heads Confer Before Labor Department Meeting

Preceding the conference of labor representatives called by Secretary of Labor Perkins to meet at the Department of Labor in Washington last week, representatives of national and international unions met at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to consider the unemployment situation, relief measures and other questions.

More than three million workers were represented directly by the men present at the meeting, which included representatives of the railroad labor organizations.

Railroad labor, as represented by the Railway Labor Executives' Association, held a separate meeting to formulate a policy in opposition to any action that may tend to increase unemployment among rail workers. The railroad labor unions are fighting consolidations of railway lines at the expense of employment.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Embassy Theater, Market near Seventh
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
Tait's, 24 Ellis.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

The shortest cut
to real savings
Buy everything at



1041 MARKET STREET

Attitude of Labor on Relief Work Measure

As a result of organized labor's militant opposition to "regimentation" and \$1-a-day pay provisions in President Roosevelt's plan for the employment of men on conservation work, the bill to put his plan into effect was redrafted to meet partially labor's objections.

As amended, the employment bill removed the stipulation of a wage of \$1 a day for men to be enlisted in a "civilian conservation corps." Instead of being called an "employment" bill, as at first, it is now termed a "relief" bill. It authorizes the President to use unexpended balances for public works, estimated to total \$200,000,000, for reforestation, flood control and similar conservation work and leaves to him the manner of "enlisting" workers, as well as the right to set a "cash allowance" for the workers.

Labor's objections to the original bill were voiced by President Green at a joint meeting of the Senate and House Labor Committees. Previously Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, had defended the bill before the joint meeting. She championed the bill as primarily a relief measure and denied that the work would be in competition with private employment.

Mr. Green vigorously assailed the bill, declaring it provided for the "regimentation of labor in peace times" and would demoralize wage standards.

Green declared the wage scale proposed in the bill would lower wages in private employment and predicted that if Congress passed the measure, it would go down in history as the Congress which

established the dollar-a-day standard rate for common labor.

The Building Trades Department expressed strong opposition to the revised bill and President McDonough declared he saw "no redeeming feature" in it and was against it in its entirety.

LESSON OF SOUTHERN QUAKE

The proposed repeal of the state contractors' registration act was strongly opposed in a report filed with the state Legislature at Sacramento by the jury of Coroner Frank Nance which investigated the recent southern California earthquake disaster. The report also recommended the adoption of a building code, together with strengthening of the contractors' act and other stringent regulations, and the supervision as well as adequate provision for lateral stresses and consideration of soil conditions.

SENATE REJECTS TRUCKING BILL

Trucking interests triumphed over the railroads at Sacramento last week in the first major skirmish in the transportation war before the Legislature when the Deuel bill licensing motor vehicle contract carriers was defeated in the senate by a vote of 25 to 14. The bill, sponsored by Senator Charles H. Deuel of Chico, provided for the regulation of public highways and requiring operators of certain motor vehicles used for commercial purposes to secure permits from the State Railroad Commission.

SMOOTHING HER PLUMAGE

Old Aunt (despondently)—Well, I shall not be a nuisance to you much longer. Nephew (reassuringly)—Don't talk like that, aunt; you know you will.—"Watchman-Examiner."

Railroads' Scheme to Nullify Wage Scales

A. F. Whitney, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association has issued a statement from Washington in which he said he was informed that the Rock Island Railroad, "in violation of its contract and in violation of the federal law," was preparing for a further wage reduction.

The statement said the Rock Island was preparing to issue checks "providing an additional deduction of one-sixth from the wages of employees, which have already been reduced 10 per cent by the national agreement made in Chicago December 21, 1932, which does not expire until November 1, 1933."

Whitney said President Roosevelt was being advised that the Rock Island "and the Illinois Central are thus proceeding to break their contracts with employees, to violate a federal law and the railway labor act."

Officials of the Rock Island Railroad in Chicago denied that the road had made any deduction in wages.

"The employees have been given opportunities to contribute voluntarily if they wish to do so," the statement said. "There has been no deduction or reduction in pay."

The Illinois Central system was understood to have undertaken a similar plan with its employees.

THOSE MASTER MINDS

Little Sophie—Father, what is executive ability? Professor Broadhead—The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people.—"Watchman-Examiner."

A MESSAGE FROM MAYOR ANGELO J. ROSSI

The following statement was authorized and issued by the Board of Supervisors and mailed to every registered voter in San Francisco:

VOTE "YES" CHARTER AMENDMENT No. 1 SALARY DEDUCTIONS

The amendment is submitted by the Board of Supervisors UPON THE SUGGESTION OF MAYOR ANGELO J. ROSSI, to the end that during the existing economic emergency the burden of the taxpayers may be lightened.

Briefly, the amendment provides that during the present, or any other emergency, the Board of Supervisors, BY A THREE-FOURTHS VOTE AND WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MAYOR, may make deductions from the salaries of all officers and employees of the city whose compensation exceeds One Hundred Dollars per month.

The deductions range from THREE PER CENT on compensations from One Hundred and One Dollars to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, to TWENTY PER CENT on the compensations of those in the higher branches. It is estimated that these deductions will effect a SAVING in the 1933-34 budget of approximately \$2,700,000.

The amendment also provides that salaries may be further reduced by UNANIMOUS CONSENT of the Board with the APPROVAL OF THE MAYOR, in an amount not to exceed twenty-five per cent of the present amounts, should the emergency warrant, on and after July 1, 1934.

It is believed that the amendment is FAIR TO THE TAXPAYER and FAIR TO THE EMPLOYEES of the city. It affects all officers and employees, irrespective as to whether they are elected or appointed.

The amendment does not affect mandatory allowances to Parks, Libraries, Schools and Playgrounds, except in so far as the deductions in salaries may be reflected in the present Charter allowances to these departments.

The amendment has received the endorsement and approval of the following organizations:

CIVIC LEAGUE OF IMPROVEMENT CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS
BUILDING OWNERS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CONFERENCE OF TAXPAYERS AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS FOR
CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED RETRENCHMENT CHARTER
AMENDMENTS
PROPERTY OWNERS' DIVISION, REAL ESTATE BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO REAL ESTATE BOARD
JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
NEW CHARTER CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
TAXPAYERS' RETRENCHMENT LEAGUE

PER DIEM MEN'S ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES' RELIEF FUND FOR THE
UNEMPLOYED
CARMEN'S UNION (DIVISION 518)
PARK EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION
SAN FRANCISCO SECTION, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA HOTEL
ASSOCIATION
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
SAN FRANCISCO FIRE DEPARTMENT
SOUTHERN CIVIC CLUBS

VOTE "YES" — AMENDMENT 1 — APRIL 11th

Respectfully,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,

Authorized March 13, 1933

J. S. DUNNIGAN, Clerk.

Ten States Enrolled Against Child Labor

Declaring that ratification of the child labor amendment by four states in recent months is most encouraging, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urged state labor federations and city central bodies to work for further ratifications of the amendment.

In a letter to secretaries of state and city bodies, President Green says:

"Since writing you on March 14, the Ohio State Legislature ratified the child labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This means that four more states—Washington, Oregon, North Dakota and Ohio—have ratified the amendment this winter. Ten states have now ratified the amendment.

"This is most gratifying and indeed most encouraging. It should serve to inspire the hosts of labor to take renewed action in behalf of this humane proposal and to concentrate all their efforts in an endeavor to persuade their state legislatures to act favorably by adopting the child labor amendment before final adjournment."

FARMERS ARE NOW INTERESTED

Cases of ten farmers charged with violating the Michigan criminal syndicalism law for opposing farm foreclosure sales are being made the rallying point for a campaign to repeal the Michigan law. A bill to repeal the act has been introduced in the state Legislature and is receiving strong support in the rural regions.

Begin during the April Union Label Campaign the practice of purchasing union-made goods and continue that practice during the year.

Demonstration of Unpaid Teachers Ties Up Chicago Street Traffic

A jeering, heckling mob of 3000 unpaid Chicago school teachers, approximately one-third of the public school staff, stormed the mayor's offices in the City Hall last Tuesday, demanding payment of back salaries in cash.

Acting Mayor Frank Corr was not in his office. William F. Sexton, corporation counsel, and Alderman Henry Sonnenschein made repeated attempts to address the 700 teachers wedged into the mayor's outer office, but were continually hissed and booed. During the talks more than 1500 teachers in the corridor outside, unable to hear anything of the addresses, sang songs and waved banners.

More than 100 banners, advocating strikes if no pay was forthcoming and criticising officials, were carried by the teachers. Police did not interfere, although traffic was tied up.

WATER CONSERVATION

A decision which was hailed by high state officials and experts on water conservation as "a forward step in the conservation of the state's greatest natural resource" and as "highly important in the growth and development of the state," was handed down by the Supreme Court this week.

For many years riparian owners in California have been able to prevent the appropriation of surplus waters, even though they had no beneficial use of them, and their appropriation for useful purposes would cause the owners no damage.

The Supreme Court, with but one dissenting vote, upheld the decision of the trial court in Santa Barbara County in the case of Gin B. Chow and others versus the city of Santa Barbara and the Montecito Water District. Justice Preston was the only dissenter.

REDUCED BUYING POWER

The industrial population as a whole, including both employed and unemployed, is receiving only 33.4 per cent as many dollars in wage income as in 1929, the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

A study by the board shows that since 1929 "industrial wage rates have been reduced 19.3 per cent; that working hours of employed workers have been shortened on the average 26.9 per cent, and that the volume of employment has declined 43.4 per cent."

As a result, the board reports, the nation's purchasing power is now 46.3 per cent of what it was in 1929.

STRIKE IN ENGLISH FORD PLANT

The Ford automobile plant at Dagenham, England, where 7000 men went on strike because of a dispute over wages early this week, has been closed, following a series of unsuccessful conferences. Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the Ford Company of Great Britain, intervened in the dispute.

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SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

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One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

December 31st, 1932

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, (value \$64,171,686.00) on books at.....	\$ 61,081,697.82
Loans on Real Estate.....	73,596,959.27
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,278,738.75
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,135,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$500,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Cash.....	21,507,228.09
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$151,114,626.93
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,350,000.00
Total.....	\$157,464,626.93

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending December 31st, 1932 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,564,580.66
Expenses and Taxes.....	906,735.60
Net Profits.....	\$6,657,845.06

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it...that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S



FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET